

We need not reply to the imputation of inconsistency charged upon us by the *Express*, because we chose to give Mr. Buchanan the benefit of the actual record of his participation in the Congress of American Ministers convened to discuss the relations of the United States with Spain, rather than to let the cry of inconsistency which ignorantly identifies that Conference in motive and action with the filibustering organization and movements that have, for the last six or eight years, aimed to make the Island of Cuba the prey of imperial ambition and rapacity. We are quite content to be judged by the language we employ; and our sentiments on the policy of the government connected with the foreign relations of the Republic, and on the specific acts of the national Administration affecting that policy, are too familiar to the public, to admit of their being either misinterpreted to our injury, or perverted to the disparagement of our influence by the success of an attempt to attribute them to the dictates of political partisanship, instead of an honest conviction of what the interests of the country point out and the obligations of justice and truth demand. If the doctrines, characters and qualifications of statesmen employed in public life, were as little likely to be disparaged by unfair comment, undeserved censure, and often unscrupulous calumny, as those of journalists whose every thought and action are kept constantly before the public eye, we might leave worthy among them; to the shield of honest and patriotic purposes, and of a faithful and wise performance of duties. But while in the rapid march of events their acts are sometimes forgotten or misunderstood, political rivalry and personal ambition are always busy in diminishing the merits of their achievements, in detracting from their well-earned praise, and in disputing their claims to the honor and command of the people. It is a rare good fortune of Mr. Buchanan, to have sustained a long career of public life with such singular discretion, integrity and ability, that now, when he is presented by the great party of the country as their candidate for the highest dignity in the Republic, nothing is seriously urged by political hostility in extenuation of his merits, save the alleged countenance to filibuster enterprise and capriciousness, which his enemies from a strained interpretation of the recommendations and views of the Oatend Conference. The letter on which the cavaliers rely to ground the baseless charge, as we have recently shown by publishing what they stigmatize as its most objectionable portion; by no means justifies the imputation. It only purports that, under the circumstances, and in order to preserve its existence, the United States would be "justified by the great law of self-preservation," in acquiring the Island of Cuba without the consent of Spain. In its careful preclusion of filibustering intent and assumption, it was the predominance of a conservative influence in the Congress, which the country may only attribute to the weight of Mr. Buchanan's counsels and character. It is obvious, manifest from the tenor of the document, that the construction so sedulously contended for by the opponents of Democratic rule, is that which was most earnestly deprecated by the prevailing sentiment of its framers. Events were then in progress, and a perilous catastrophe seemed to impend, that asked of American statesmanship the exercise of all decision, prudence and energy at its command, to regulate and guide the one, in such a way as if possible to stay or avert the other. The local administration in Cuba had become alarmed for its safety, and influenced by apprehension and terror of American filibusters, had already adopted measures of indiscriminate aggression upon the United States government, by dishonoring its flag and violating the rights of its citizens, which, persisted in, would inevitably have led to war. Nor was this the only danger; for it was indubitably affirmed in the interests of Spanish rule, that the Island was to be "Africanized," and delivered over to "an internal convulsion which should renew the horrors and the fate of St. Domingo"—an event to which, as Mr. Everett truly declared in his letter to the British and French Ministers declining the proposed alliance to guaranty Cuba to Spain, both France and England would prefer and change in the condition of that Island—not excepting even its acquisition by the United States. Under the circumstances, nothing less than so decided a manifestation of determined energy and purpose as was made through the instrumentality of the Oatend Conference, would probably have availed to prevent that very struggle for the conquest of Cuba, which it is now alleged to have been its purpose to precipitate. And, thus, as often happens in the conduct of affairs, the decision and firmness which seemed aggressive and menacing facilitated a pacific and satisfactory solution of difficulties that threatened war.

Quoting our extracts from the argument of the Oatend Manifesto, to wit: that if the acquisition of the Island should become the very condition of our existence, then if Spain should refuse to part with it for a price "far beyond its present value," we shall be justified "in wresting it from her," upon the very same principle that would justify an individual in tearing down the house of his neighbor, if there was no other means of preventing the flames from destroying his own home—the *Express* inquires—"Who is to judge of this condition?" Who, indeed? Why, who always judges of the occasion and necessity of the act which is the impulse of self-preservation? Who but the party whose existence is imperiled? The very instinct of nature prompts and justifies the action which can be delayed only at the hazard of destruction.

LADY ELLERBOROUGH, wife of the English lord of that name, who was formerly Governor General of India, has been separated from her husband for the past twenty years, and is leading a wild life among the Arabs. She has married an Arab Sheikh, who, it seems, protected her from robbers during a visit she paid to Palmyra. Full of romantic gratitude for this service she determined to marry him, but the Sheikh ran away, leaving her. She then flew to Araba to bring him back, and, being worth £1,500 a year, she at last succeeded in getting him to marry her in the desert in the Oriental fashion. They live in elegant style near Damascus. After her separation from Lord Ellenborough she married a Greek Count, whom she left. So that she has now three husbands, all living. In her early days she was a great beauty.

A young man was well-nigh being ruined by a legacy left him a few years since by his father. It was \$25,000, and the career he ran in Chicago made him a pauper and a miserable broken down loafer, who was, from a liberal sowing of wild oats, reaping a most abundant crop of repentance. In a mood and tense it was announced to him that a deceased uncle had left him \$30,000. "Oh, dear!" was his exclamation, "have I got to go through all this again? I'll kill me just as sure as shooting. It is no use to fight against fate; they're bound to ruin me!"—*Chicago paper*.

Not GEILY.—Henry Hertz, one of the persons made notorious by his connection with the British enlistment difficulty, has been tried in Philadelphia on the charge of stealing a promissory note. The jury there came into court stating they could not agree, but the judge insisted on a verdict, and they finally rendered a verdict of "not guilty."

CANADA.—The House of Assembly, on Wednesday, passed the resolutions appropriating four million acres of land to aid in the construction of a railroad from Quebec to Lake Huron. The road is to be constructed on the north shore of the St. Lawrence.

## Foreign Intelligence.

From our English exchanges we make the following selections:

A PACIFIC ARTICLE.  
Palmerston's organ, the *London Morning Post* has two leaders. They are both pacific. The first points out the losses that would be caused to both countries from a war. "America," it says, "would lose in England her great customer, and would find it difficult to supply the market taken from her."

The second article demonstrates that, supposing both ministers get their passports, war need not necessarily come. It alludes to Bulwer's dismissal from Spain by Sotomayor, which was followed by Izatuz being sent from London. "We never heard," says the *Post*, "that in either country serious inconvenience was experienced by the subjects of the two crowns." The article concludes as follows:

"If, on consideration, Mr. Dallas be permitted by the British government to remain in this country it must not be imagined that England is adopting a pusillanimous or cowardly course. Let the odium of completely separating the ties of friendship between the two countries be incurred by the hand of Mr. Pierce alone."

MOVEMENTS OF VESSELS OF WAR.  
The *London Times*, of June 7th, says: "The screw steam frigate Imperieuse, 51, Captain R. B. Watson, with five despatch captains, are ordered to cruise off Falmouth, after which they will proceed to the coast of America."

The 17th regiment arrived at Gibraltar from Balaklava, on the 1st of June, and were shipped on board the Vulcan for conveyance to Quebec.

DALLAS PACKING UP.

The *Daily News*, after remarking that the United States government has a perfect right to express and act on the opinion that Mr. Crampson's further residence at Washington is unacceptable, said—"To act on it must necessarily give offence to the government of England; but retaliation does not as necessarily or as logically follow offence—and so, notwithstanding Mr. Dallas is packing up his portmanteau, we hope the British Cabinet will think twice before they send him away." Our contemporary expresses a strong hope that strict orders have been sent out to the admiral and all naval officers on our North American station to act with prudence and forbearance in the present critical state of affairs, and not to introduce naval asperities into questions which belong to the domain of diplomacy. We learnt on Thursday, from a reliable source, that unless our government arranges the dispute with President Pierce, *Parliament will unquestionably interfere*.

But while the liberal *News* and the Ministerial journals are thus significantly temperate and considerate in style, the unofficial papers, the *Times* and the *Chronicle*, continue their indignation and blustering against Mr. Dallas as definitely and broadly as if they had the whole question on their own shoulders to settle. What these papers say is not of course to be esteemed of any great consequence in determining the course of the government, yet we give some extracts as a matter of curiosity, and as showing the tone of the political country.

From the *Times*, 6th.

AN INDIGNANT ARTICLE.  
Mr. Crampson Not Guilty—Mistake to Suppose that a Successor will be Appointed—Dallas to be Dismissed, &c.

The latest accounts from America seem to promise some respite from the ceaseless advice of the government in the path of discord and aggression. Mr. Crampson is indeed dismissed, but we are told that the act is no longer to be considered the first in a series of proceedings intended to force England to recede still further, and to humble herself before a rival whom no apologies can satisfy and no professions of good will conciliate.

The American press endeavors to persuade itself that England will be ready to appoint a successor in the place of Mr. Crampson, and suggests that the three consuls can be retained in their situations, by way of compromise. In the first of these views we apprehend that the writers considerably over-estimate the capability of the English Government and people. We will not, on the one hand, offer insult and offence; but on the other, we are not disposed tamely to submit to it. Those who endeavor to persuade themselves that we shall learn the dismissal of Crampson without enforcing the retirement of Mr. Dallas are calculating upon an endurance totally incompatible with the character of Englishmen. Did we believe that Mr. Crampson had really been guilty of any offence against the U. S. State, there would need little pressure or remonstrance to induce us at once to remove him from the situation he would have dishonored; but, if an attempt be made to sacrifice him to the emergencies of local politics, we shall feel that this quarrel is our own, and certainly not pass over without distinctly marking our sense of the indignity.

From the *Chronicle*.

Do the Americans want War?—Splendid opportunity for Using the Fleet—England not going to put up with any insults, &c.

Are we to be forced into a war with America? This is the question of the hour, even among those who are initiated into the mysteries of statecraft and able to read its "cipher." Our constancy and self-respect are indeed being sorely tried.

The recognition of Walker, and the threatened dismissal of Mr. Crampson, which would of course be followed by that of Mr. Dallas and a suspension of all diplomatic relations between the two countries—are steps which would imply a war at no very distant period, if they could be regarded as serious. England and America are at this moment in a position corresponding to that of a gentleman insulted by a ruffian in the street. The gentleman, feeling the inferiority of his position, practices a forbearance, which by the other, and even by the bystanders, becomes interpreted as cowardice. At last, the natural passions of the man get the better of the restraint he has imposed upon them, and by superior science, moral courage and endurance, he demolishes the pretentious vulgarian. We are not prepared to say that England is solely and entirely in the right in this matter, but only that she exhibits a superiority in her mode of treatment. In the affair of the enlistment, although the charges made by the United States officials against Lord Clarendon and Mr. Crampson are too ridiculous for belief, we did nevertheless lay ourselves open to much censure. A certain hypocrisy characterized the whole of our correspondence and conduct. We professed to have no law of the States, yet we virtually confessed to having done our utmost to effect a successful evasion.

On the Central American question, too, our proceedings have been marked by a large amount of hypocrisy. A violent sympathy for the people of the Mosquito country but imperfectly masks our desire to keep a hold on territory which the Americans covet, and which they have been taught to consider as their future inheritance. It would have been more straightforward in us to have avowed our real motives—to have declared that we required some compact to preserve the highway across the isthmus a neutral ground for all nations. There is good reason why we should feel uneasy on this score. If we were dealing with any settled government—even as experience has shown that with Russia—we could place reliance upon the permanency of any system deliberately inaugurated and ratified by treaties. Not so when we deal with the government of the United States, which is the mere creation of popular impulse, and which appears to degenerate on each new presidential election.

tion. A treaty made in the most perfect good faith by the American statesmen of to-day might be virtually repudiated—at least cunningly and daintily evaded—by their successors a few years hence. Therefore, our government would have a right, without offence, to retain in their hands some species of hostage or guarantee. "America for the Americans!" is the secret creed of the population of the Union. Shall breaches of faith—such, for instance, as that committed by Russia at the Sulina mouths of the Danube—be considered venial, even justifiable acts, if done in the name of a political religion?

Thus far, the Americans might have a right to say that we had carried on with them our old diplomatic game—that we had played out policy of pretence and shrewdness, coaxing our neighbors with Puritanical affectation, of the very vices we were committing ourselves. But from such a point to the last act of the President is a great leap utterly unjustified by the laws or the customs of nations. How can Mr. Pierce suppose it possible that Europe will look on calmly at such spoliation. For it is not with England, but with Europe, that America would have to contend. Every maritime power of this continent is more or less interested in the question at issue; but the very right of States to their territories is also at stake. We seem transported back to the days of Rollo and his Norsemen, if mere buccannery can seize at pleasure upon territory, and can receive from powerful neighbors the honors due to a legitimate government. This way is nothing more nor less than a pirate, yet his envoy is admitted on a footing with those of ancient and established nations, the very act of so admitting him being a declaration of defiance to France and England. If, then, the proceeding of the United States government is to be regarded as serious, it indicates a policy which must sooner or later end in war. Is it to be regarded as serious? We would be inclined to say, no; in its possible consequences, yes! It is a comedy got up for a purpose, which the slightest adverse incident might convert into a tragedy.

We entirely agree with many of the most influential leaders of opinion in this country that it is our duty to act with the utmost forbearance and moderation, and that the English people have paid for a very magnificent and noble policy, and that the French are by no means disposed to try a fall with the Americans. It is not worth the while of the Americans—that is to say, of the President's government and the floating masses of the population, as distinguished from the solid, sober and settled classes of the people—to reflect whether it is likely that England will put up with such gross insults, even although she may perfectly well know that they are mere electioneering tricks? Within reasonable limits our countrymen are not squeamish on such points, as our electioneering annals attest. Those limits, however, are passed when, in order to gain a triumph over an opponent, the bonds of union between England and the United States are made to be set at naught and trampled under foot. Let the Americans know, above all things, that we do not desire war; but let them also know that we shall not shrink from it! Let it even be permitted to transpire that large classes of the population are so dissatisfied with the attitude we took in the Russian struggle, as even to desire an opportunity of avenging our honor. Let them also be made aware that if our statesmen exhibit forbearance, even under these recent insults, the indignation of the public may find a voice in Parliament too powerful for ministers to resist, and that what has been begun by Mr. Pierce in pure political licentiousness may be long and in some tragical catastrophe.

OPINIONS OF THE FRENCH PRESS.

The French journals received by the Americans are very sparing of commendation to the credit of Mr. Dallas, and the anticipated dismissal of Mr. Crampson. The *Pays*, the *Siecle*, the *Assemblée Nationale* and the *Patrie*, publish the news, with a few remarks, translated from the London journals.

The *Journal des Debats* says that the reception of the Minister of Nicaragua is a new and serious event for the North Americans in Central America at the very moment when they pretend to interdict any attempt to establish the sovereignty of England there. It is not as yet an annexation, but it is certain to happen at some not very remote period. The treaty with England cannot exactly be said to be violated, and the English government is not, therefore, under the necessity of making a course of self-denial through the Convention. The British Minister at Washington is about to be dismissed; his government will refuse to disavow him and to send another in his place, and the diplomatic intercourse between the two nations will be suspended. Yet, notwithstanding all those alarming indications, the merchants of the two countries quietly and regularly continue their transactions with the confidence in the ultimate preservation of peace.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The great and esteemed Lombard street banker, Samuel Gurney, we observe, has just died at the age of 71 years. He was at the head of the firm of Overend, Gurney & Co., whose bills are well known as of the highest credit in the United States. Mr. Gurney was a member of the society of Friends, and brother of the eminent Mr. Elizabeth Gurney, whose acts of beneficence, as far as they involved money expenditure, were at the expense of his brother, whose fortune was colossal.

The *Gazette* notifies the promotion of Major General Sir W. Codrington to the brevet rank of Lieutenant General. The *Gazette* also contains a list of officers promoted to the brevet rank of Lieutenant Colonel and major.

Mrs. L. Wilson, Clapham Common, died lately, aged 83, leaving £15,000 to the British and Foreign Bible Society.

The prospects of the harvest remain favorable, and many persons are already calculating on an unusually large yield.

SPAIN.

A Madrid letter of the 27th ult., says: "The committee charged to investigate the conduct of the late General Espartero is about to present its report; it will leave to the Cortes themselves to decide whether or not his majesty shall be impeached."

A recent letter says: "Several cabinet councils have been lately held to decide definitely what shall be done with respect to Mexico. There is every reason to believe that it should be given just satisfaction by retracting what has done with regard to the Spanish Convention. It is reported that a new regulation of the debt is intended, but nothing either on that question or on the one relative to English coupons has been decided."

RUSSIA.

The Russian Government has appointed (the Count of Peking having given his consent) a Charge d'Affaires at the Government of the Celestial Empire, in the place of a simple Consul at Canton. Baron Solovinski, a celebrated Chinese scholar, has been chosen for this post. He will reside one part of the year at Macao, and the other at Canton. Three new Consuls have also been appointed.

The New York Herald gives it up.

MORE FOLLY.—All around we hear of ratification meetings of the Republicans, and rejoicings, fireworks, &c., in honor of Fremont. In the course of the next month it looks as though a hundred thousand dollars would be spent in gunpowder and fumery. All this is mere folly and nonsense. As things look now, Mr. Buchanan will walk over the course. If the Republicans and Americans can be awakened to a sense of their forlorn condition and ridiculous chances, let them unite for a grand movement; otherwise the game is lost, and the less powder they burn, and the less noise they make, the better will it be.

From the Washington Union.  
Mr. Buchanan's Letter of Acceptance.  
We publish below the letter of the committee appointed to notify Mr. Buchanan of his nomination to the Presidency, and Mr. Buchanan's reply. The letter of Mr. Buchanan is characterized by all the directness, clearness, and frankness which have ever distinguished him as a statesman. He leaves nothing to inference or implication as to his position, but adopts and endorses fully and heartily the platform of principles on which he was nominated. In the event of his election, he stands pledged to make those principles the rule of his administrative policy and action. With such guarantees for the faithful maintenance of Democratic doctrines as we have in his endorsement of the platform, and in his long public career, in which he has proved true to every promise, and in his unexceptionable private life, in which strict integrity and exemplary virtue have been conspicuous, the Democratic party enter upon the canvass with entire confidence of success and of a glorious future for the party and the country.

LANCASTER, June 13, 1856.  
SIR: The National Convention of the Democratic party, who assembled at Cincinnati on the first Monday in June, unanimously nominated you as a candidate for the office of President of the United States.

We have been directed by the convention to convey to you this intelligence, and to request you, in their name, to accept the nomination for the exalted trust which the chief magistracy of the Union imposes.

The convention, founding their action upon the time-honored principles of the Democratic party, have announced their views in relation to the chief questions which engage the public mind; and, while adhering to the truths of the past, have manifested the policy of the present in a series of resolutions, to which we invoke your attention.

The convention feel assured, in tendering to you this signal proof of the respect and esteem of your countrymen, that they truly reflect the opinion which the people of the United States entertain of your eminent character and distinguished public services. They cherish a profound conviction that your elevation to the first office in the Republic will give a moral guarantee to the country that the true principles of the Constitution will be asserted and maintained; that the public tranquility will be established; that the tumults of faction will be stilled; that our domestic industry will flourish; that our foreign affairs will be conducted with such wisdom and firmness as to assure the prosperity of the people at home, while the interests and honor of our country are wisely protected with other nations; and, especially, that your public experience and the confidence of your countrymen will enable you to give effect to Democratic principles, so as to render indissoluble the strong bonds of mutual interest and national glory which unite our Confederacy and secure the prosperity of our people.

While we offer to the country our sincere congratulations, and express our warmest wishes for your success, we also feel that the future, we tender to you, personally, the assurances of the respect and esteem of your fellow-citizens.

JOHN E. WARD,  
W. A. RICHARDSON,  
HARRY HIBBARD,  
W. B. LAWRENCE,  
A. G. BROWN,  
J. L. MANNING,  
JOHN FORSYTH,  
W. PRESTON,  
J. RANDOLPH TUCKER,  
HORATIO SEYMOUR.

Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN.

WHEATLAND, (near Lancaster),  
June 16, 1856.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 13th instant, informing me officially of my nomination by the Democratic National Convention, recently held at Cincinnati, as the Democratic candidate for the office of President of the United States. I shall not attempt to express the grateful feelings which I entertain towards my Democratic fellow-citizens for having deemed me worthy of this, the highest political honor on earth—an honor such as the people of no other country have the power to bestow. Deeply sensible of the vast and varied responsibility attached to the station, especially at the present crisis in our affairs, I have carefully refrained from seeking the nomination either by word or by deed. Now that it has been offered by the Democratic party, I accept it with diffidence in my own abilities, but with an humble trust that, in the event of my election, I may be able to discharge my duty in such a manner as to ally domestic strife, preserve peace and friendship with foreign nations, and promote the best interests of the Republic.

In accepting the nomination, I need scarcely say that I accept in the same spirit the resolutions constituting the platform of principles erected by the convention. To this platform I am pledged to maintain through the term of my office, believing that I have no right, as the candidate of the Democratic party, by answering interrogatories, to present new and different issues before the people.

It will not be expected that in this answer I should specially refer to the subject of each of the resolutions; and I shall, therefore, confine myself to the two topics most prominently before the people.

And, in the first place, I cordially concur in the sentiments expressed by the convention on the subject of civil and religious liberty. No party founded on religious or political intolerance towards one class of American citizens, whether born in our own or in a foreign land, can long continue to exist in this country. We are all of the same race, and have the same rights; and the dark spirit of despotism and bigotry, which would create odious distinctions among our fellow-citizens will be speedily rebuked by a free and enlightened public opinion.

The agitation of the question of domestic slavery has too long distracted and divided the people of this Union and alienated their affections from each other. This agitation has assumed many forms since its commencement, but it now seems to be directed chiefly to the Territories; and, judging from its present character, I think we may safely anticipate that it is rapidly approaching a "finality." The recent legislation of Congress respecting domestic slavery, derived as it has been, from the original and pure fountain of legitimate political power, one of the majority of its members long to ally the dangerous excitement. This legislation is founded upon principles as ancient as free government itself, and, in accordance with them, has simply declared that the people of a Territory, like those of a State, shall decide for themselves whether slavery shall or shall not exist within their limits.

The Nebraska-Kansas act does no more than give the voice of law to this elementary principle of self-government; declaring it to be "the true intent and meaning of this act not to legislate slavery into any Territory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States."

This principle will surely not be controverted by any individual of any party professing devotion to popular government. Besides, how vain and illusory would any other principle prove in practice in regard to the Territories! This is apparent from the fact admitted by all, that, after a Territory shall have entered the Union and become a State, no constitutional power would then exist which could prevent it from

either abolishing or establishing slavery, as the case may be, according to its sovereign will and pleasure.

Most happy would it be for the country if this long agitation were at an end. During its whole progress it has produced no practical good to any human being, whilst it has been the source of great and dangerous evils. It has alienated and estranged one portion of the Union from the other, and has even seriously threatened its very existence. To my own personal knowledge, it has produced the impression among foreign nations that our great and glorious confederacy is in constant danger of dissolution. This does us serious injury, because acknowledged power and stability always command respect among nations, and are among the best securities against unjust aggression, and in favor of the maintenance of honorable peace.

May we not hope that it is the mission of the Democratic party, now the only surviving conservative party of the country, ere long to overthrow all sectional parties, and restore the peace, friendship, and mutual confidence which prevailed in the good old time among the different members of the confederacy? Its duty is strictly national, and it therefore asserts no principle for the guidance of the Federal Government which is not adopted and sustained by its members in each and every State. For this reason it is everywhere the same determined foe of all geographical parties, so much and so justly dreaded by the Father of his Country. From its very nature it must continue to exist so long as there is a Constitution and a Union to preserve. A conviction of these truths has induced many of the purest, the ablest, and the most independent of our former opponents, who have differed from us in times gone by upon old and extinct party issues, to come into our ranks and devote themselves with us to the cause of the Constitution and the Union. Under these circumstances, I most cheerfully place myself at the nomination of the convention be ratified by the people, that all the power and influence constitutionally possessed by the Executive shall be exerted, in a firm but conciliatory spirit, during the single term I shall remain in office, to restore the same harmony among the sister States which prevailed before this apple of discord, in the form of slavery agitation, had been cast into their midst. Let the members of the family abstain from intermeddling with the exclusive domestic concerns of each other, and cordially unite, on the basis of perfect equality among themselves, in promoting the great national objects of common interest to all, and the good work will be instantly accomplished.

In regard to our foreign policy, to which you have referred in your communication, it is quite impossible for any human foreknowledge to prescribe positive rules in advance to regulate the conduct of a future administration in all the exigencies which may arise in our various and ever-changing relations with foreign powers. The federal government must of necessity exercise a sound discretion in dealing with international questions as they may occur; but this under the strict responsibility which the Executive must always feel to the people of the United States and the judgment of posterity. You will therefore excuse me for not entering into particulars; whilst I heartily concur with you in the general sentiment, that our foreign affairs ought to be conducted with such wisdom and firmness as to secure the prosperity of the people at home, whilst the interests and honor of our country are wisely but inflexibly maintained abroad. Our foreign policy ought ever to be based upon the principle of doing justice to all nations, and requiring justice from them in return; and from this principle I shall never depart.

It should be placed in the executive chair, I should say my best exertions to cultivate peace and friendship with all nations, believing this to be our highest policy, as well as our most imperative duty; but, at the same time, I shall never forget that in case the necessity should arise, which I do not now apprehend, our national honor must be preserved at all hazards and at any sacrifice.

Firmly convinced that a special Providence governs the affairs of nations, let us humbly implore His continued blessing upon our country, and that He may avert from us the punishment we justly deserve for being discontented and ungrateful while enjoying privileges above all nations, under such a Constitution and such a Union as has never been vouchsafed to any other people.

Yours, very respectfully,  
JAMES BUCHANAN.

Hon. John E. Ward, W. A. Richardson, Harry Hibbard, W. B. Lawrence, A. G. Brown, J. L. Manning, John Forsyth, W. Preston, J. Randolph Tucker, and Horatio Seymour, Committees, &c.

From the Pittsburgh Post.

We publish below the speech made by Mr. Dawson in the National Convention when the nomination of Mr. Buchanan was secured. It was received, as we know from personal observation, with enthusiastic applause, and will be pronounced by all, when read, most admirably adapted to the place and the occasion. He has a high national reputation, and has, with others, in this instance, exerted all the weight of his influence to secure the nomination of Pennsylvania's candidate. It was fit and proper that he should speak for our State when success was achieved. He did so as follows:

Remarks of Hon. John L. Dawson.  
The Hon. John L. Dawson, of Pennsylvania, said:

MR. PRESIDENT: The venerable chairman of our delegation, Governor Porter, not much accustomed to public speaking, has devolved upon me the duty of expressing our high appreciation of the honor conferred upon our State in the selection of its distinguished citizen as the candidate of the Convention. (Great applause.) We are more than gratified that the time has arrived in the deliberations of this body when the sacrifice of personal preferences and predilections becomes a virtue. Ardent attachment to distinguished, able and well-tried leaders is a noble characteristic of our people, and is only to be waived at the call of patriotism and necessity. [Cheers.] In this case that harmony and unanimity which is essential to our action and the surest harbinger of success, has generously secured this surrender. The chiefs of the Democracy present, many honorable names, either of whom would worthily have supported the banner upon which are inscribed the principles to which we own allegiance. That banner now reared to be borne by the distinguished son of our own State, [cheers], the far beaming effulgence of its legend, will penetrate the remotest retreats of the land, and quickly rally around it an invincible host filled with the high enthusiasm inspired by a great cause, and by the memory of former triumphs and glories. [Great cheering.]

Mr. Buchanan is a man upon whom all can unite, and in doing so there is no expectation that there will be any withdrawal of the confidence or admiration of those whom we have chosen to our action and the surest harbinger of success, has generously secured this surrender. The chiefs of the Democracy present, many honorable names, either of whom would worthily have supported the banner upon which are inscribed the principles to which we own allegiance. That banner now reared to be borne by the distinguished son of our own State, [cheers], the far beaming effulgence of its legend, will penetrate the remotest retreats of the land, and quickly rally around it an invincible host filled with the high enthusiasm inspired by a great cause, and by the memory of former triumphs and glories. [Great cheering.]

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